FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1884.

Amuse mants To-day,
Academy of Music—Concert, SP. M.; opers, SP. M.

Mice Opers Monco—Le Via SP. M.
Cocker-Paix SP. M.
Chickering Mail—Concert, StiSP. M.
Daly's Theatre—Rel Letter Nights. SP. M.
Edon Musec—Concert, &c. S and SP. M.
Edon Musec—Concert, &c. S and SP. M.
Market Opers Mouses—The Silver Ring. SP. M.
Market Opers Mouses—The Silver Ring. SP. M.
Market Opers Mouse—The Silver Ring. SP. M.
Market Opers—May Schotten. S. M.
Market Opers—Lary Clara. SP. M.
Mary York Com dy Sheatre—A great Schotte. SP. M.
Pour Park Theatre—Stolen Moncy. SP. M.
Ding Theatre—Alpjan. SP. M.
Theatre Comique—Day's Tribulations. Sand SP. M.
Theatre Comique—Day's Tribulations. Sand SP. M.
Thoatre Comique—Day's Tribulations. Sand SP. M.
Toop Paulor's Theatre—The Fall Letter. SP. M.
Wallack's Sheatre—Heaty. SP. M. Amusemente To-day. Wallank's I beater - listey. S.P. M.

NILY, Per Month..... BUNDAY, Per Year. 1 00 DAILT AND SUNDAY, Per Yest 7 00

Advertisers who prefer to make use of our Sun dry tasue will ablige us by sending in their orders certy. THE BUN will afford space for all the news and all the advertising current, whether it requires Jour pages or forty, but its business will be facilitated and its advertising customers better serven if orders are sent in on Saturday morning, or better still, if space is bespoken earlier in the week.

Not One Cent for Plunder.

The New York Herald urges the Demoeratic House to accept the Rapublican Senate's additions to the Naval Appropriation "There used to be a favorite political maxim of the people of the United States," It says, " which ran: 'Millions for defence; and the Democratic party in those old times was too sensible to reject it." This was also a favorite maxim of the

ROBESON Ring of mavy contractors, but the millions voted in those times went not for defence, but for plunder.

The same old crowd is now shouting the same old watchword.

Our esteemed contemporary misrepresonts the fact when it says that THE SUN'S injunction to the Democratic House is, "Not one cent for defence." What we object to is the appropriation of millions of dollars to be expended on the Robesonian plan, under the direction of a Robesonian Secretary. and for the benefit of Robesonian contractors. We think that the country has had enough of this. The House has provided sufficiently, even liberally, for the needs of the navy during the next fiscal year. Twelve million dollars would have been enough. The House voted about fourteen millions. The Senate has added to the bill nearly seven millions, or fifty per cent. extra, as a margin for waste and plunder. This was effeeted through the efforts of Mr. JOHN ROACH's former lobbyist, now the Secretary of the Navy, and of SECOR ROBESON'S old ally in Congress, Mr. EUGENE HALE. ROBEson himself, as shameless in the day of his disgrace as he was impudently deflant when in power, was present at the spot to celebrate the triumph of the Ring in the old alcoholic fashion. We are decidedly of the opinion, we say, that the country has had enough of this.

The question is not whether millions should be voted for defence; it is whether the House has any assurance that the millions will be honestly and judiciously expended. We think that while the Navy Department is under the present management it is best to be on the safe side. Therefore it should stand by its own figures.

Millions for defence, if need be, but not one cent for plunder.

Will France Have a New Constitution ? The important point in the speech which Premier PERRY delivered at Perigueux on Wednesday was his declaration that the time had arrived for a revision of the French Constitution. Undoubtedly the present head of the French Ministry has been skilful and lucky in his management of home as well as foreign affairs, and has managed to maintain himself in office much longer than his preseors, yet it is questionable whether even his good fortune and dexterity will bear the test to which they are about to be submitted. We may regard it as settled that at an early day the present Chamber of Deputies and the Senate will, in pursuance of the

organic law, be convoked in a joint assembly

invested with the powers of a constitutional

convention. It will be remembered that GAMBETTA was wrecked by his assumption of the right to propound in advance the questions on which alone debate would be permitted in the joint convention. Grave doubt has been cast upon the competence of the legislative Chambers to circumscribe the action of a constitutional convention in which supreme nower is lodged by the organic law, and the joint assembly, once convened, would perhaps disregard such antecedent efforts to trammel its independence. But even if M. FERRY, warned by GAMBETTA's fate, refrains from disputing the abstract right of the convention to remodel the Constitution from top to bottom, without reference to any preconcerted Ministerial or legislative programme, he will still be expected to specify what particular, reforms he and his colleagues in office intend to advocate. The instant, however, he points out the innovations which he purposes to favor or oppose, the stability of the majority which has here tofore sustained him will be threatened.

How, for instance, will be handle the question of the scrutin de liste? Will he endeavor to have the substitution of this method of electing Deputies for the scrudin d'arrondissement inserted in the text of the Constitution? If he drops this measure, he foregoes the surest means of securing a coherent and firm majority at the coming elections; if, on the other hand, he presses it, he is certain to atlenate not a few of his supporters in the present Chamber whose local influence would be extinguished by the change proposed. Again, granting that M. FERRY need not heed the clamor of the extreme radicals, who would like to see the Senate abolished altogether, we must yet recognize abundant cause for embarrassment in the necessity of defining how far, if at all, the upper House may interfere with fiscal measures. Heretofore the Senate has asserted the right of amending money bills by inserting provisions which had been stricken out in the lower Chamber. If the Premier refuses to condemn such interposition by a constitutional amendment, he will offend a powerful section of his followers in the popular branch of the Legislature. If he take the opposite course, he will incense a large number of Senators, on whom he has been accustomed to rely. In either case he would jeopard his control of a majority in the joint convention, and such a body, uncontrolled, might play strange tricks with the French

Besides the questions named, there are

many other matters as to which the head of the French Cabinet will be required to formulate his intentions, candidly and fully, before the process of revision is begun. Of course he will not sanction the repudiation of the Concordat, but will be countenance any material modification of the existing relations of Church and State? Will he favor the introduction of a constitutional provision changing the method of designating the judiciary and supplying means of coercing Judges into the adoption of the dominant political opinions? Or will be declare himself contented with the results of the temporary suspension of judicial irremovability voted last August, whereby the beach has aiready been pretty rigorously "purified,"

from a radical point of view? The truth is that the whole field of constitutional revision is a quagmire, wherein M. FERRY will need all his expertness and agility to keep a footing. Nor should it be forgotten that in this hazardous business he will be beset and thwarted not only by the regular opposition on both flanks, the reactionists of the Right and the radicals of the Extreme Left, but by the personal enmity of M. DE FREYCINET, M. WILSON, and Gen. THIRAUDIN, who have many coadjutors in the Republican Union itself, and who are engerly watching for a chance to trip up the present Prime Minister.

A Step in the Right Direction.

The Superintendent of the Public Schools wisely recommends the consolidation of certalu of the schools situated in the same neighborhoods. If the Board of Education take his advice an annual saving of twenty

six thousand dollars will be made. In some of the wards and districts of the city, as it is well known, there are more schools than the demand calls for, while elsewhere there are not accommodations enough for the children of the vicinity. Of course, the unnecessary schools ought to be shollshed.

But while the Board of Education are engaged in the work recommended by Superintendent JASPER, we advise them to consider another and more important measure of economy. It is one which common sense and common justice demand of them.

Let them devise a plan for abolishing the useless free college for boys, and turning over its extensive building and grounds to the uses of grammar and primary school pupils. They can easily gather material for a very strong and convincing report in favor of the change, which they can send to Albany, along with a draft of a bill for the abolition

of the college.

But, instead of doing that, the Board are trying to get the Legislature to give them two millions for new school buildings, though they are allowed about four millions a year by the city for educational purposes. They ery out for more school room for primary instruction especially, and yet have nothing to say against maintaining a collegiate institution for which there is so little demand that its highest class each year could easily be accommodated in a single small apartment.

By abolishing that concern the city would save, not twenty-six thousand, but one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. A great building would also be made available for the purposes of elementary instruction, the sort of instruction for which the demand is largest.

Let the many be provided for, and as for the few who can afford the luxury of a duction of the tariff, which was to give proscollege education, let them get it at the other colleges of the city, which will furn no deserving student away because he is without money. As a matter of fact, however, a large part of the boys at the free college are amply able to pay for their tuition in Latin, Greek, and the higher mathematics.

The Revival of the Phonician Boom. Our particularly esteemed contemporary in Louisville seems disposed to complain that we have not done justice to the staying qualities of the McDonald boom, or to its own constancy to its candidate. We hasten to remove the misconception.

The grounds upon which the friends of Mr. JOSEPH E. McDonald urge his nomination for President are for the first time distinctly stated by the Courier-Journal. The need of this seems to have presented itself forcibly to the intelligence of our esteemed contemporary. The outlines of Mr. McDonald, as Presidential candidate, were getting to be more and more shadowy. Now comes Mr. WATTERSON, with his brush and maul-stick, to restore the portrait of Iudiana's favorite. or second favorite, or third favorite son to something like freshness and individuality. it affords us pleasure to give further publeity to the arguments in favor of Mr. Mc-DONALD, as alleged by Mr. WATTERSON:

1. "In our judgment the nomination should come

2. " We have had hard luck with our Eastern candidates, and we think the time has arrived for a change o

3. "We cannot help thinking that McDowald has the weight, the age, and the hottom, to use our Kentucky vernacular, which are useded first in the canvass and

then in the office,"

4. "He is one of the best instructed men upon the leading ideas and issues of the time whom the country has, or has ever had."

5. "His record is as straight as a shingle."

6. "He is foot-loose and fancy free, and as independen as a wood sawyer."

7. "While sprung from the people, he is preeminently

" It is our belief that, if nominated, he will run like a three-year-old." 9. "Who stands out so strong and clear, such an em

old fashloned manly worth as our admirable Old Saddle bags ?

It will be observed that these are all valuable qualities in an aspirant for Presidential honors. It is a great thing to be a Westerner. It is a fine thing to have the weight, the age, and the bottom which are needed in the canvass and in the White House. It is a splendid thing to be well instructed upon the leading ideas and issues of the time. It is a magnificent thing to have a record as straight as a shingle. It is a glorious thing to be foot-loose and fancy free, and to be as independent as a wood sawyer.

Yet it is undoubtedly true that a Democratic candidate might possess all these qualifications and still be unable to carry the States of New York, New Jersey, and Con-

necticut.

An Enormous Expenditure. According to Mrs. Knox of Elmira, who delivered an address on Wednesday before the Presbyteriau Women's Foreign Mission Society, the whole of Christendom gives "only \$6,000,000 a year, or six-tenths of a cent each, for the conversion of the heathen." It seems to us that six millions a year is far from an insignificant sum. It is, indeed, an enormous contribution toward the conversion of the heathen, and must represent a vast amount of individual self-dental.

Instead of speaking contemptuously of this magnificent offering, Mrs. Knox had reason for astonishment that the great flow of money to spread the Gospel in the heathen countries continued to be so great, despite the stubborn refusal of heathendom to be

Rather let her ask, What are the results accomplished by means of so vast an annual expenditure? Are these millions so laid out as to produce the best effect, or is much of the | that he was better than Mr. SULLIVAN, although

oney squandered because it is devoted to he maintenance of the missions of rival religious denominations and the teaching of more or less conflicting religious doctrines How many genuine converts are actually

made yearly among the heathens? Besides, paganism is now spreading throughout Christendom at a most alarming rate. Infidelity is menscing the Church in Europe and America as never before. It seems to us, therefore, that Christians have

their hands full at home. Take New York, for instance; a vast majority of the people are no more followers of the precepts of the CRRIST and no more believers in the fundamental doctrines of Christian theology than the inhabitants of Calcutta, or Pekin, or Yokohama.

What Does the Great Horizontalist Mean ?

Mr. MORRISON's defence of his Tariff bill loes not appear in the Congressional Record of Wednesday, the remarks being withheld for revision and perhaps for horizontal reduction. We do find, however, a report of a very pertinent question asked by Mr. MILLI-KEN of Maine, together with Mr. Monnison's puzzling reply:

"Mr. Mittiess—May I ask the gentleman a question "Mr. Monniage—Certainly.
"Mr. Milligen—How much do you expect this bill to

reduce the revenues? "Mr. Mossisos-It is estimated that the reduction of eduction of taxes double as much."

If Mr. Morrison has any sufficient grounds for his estimate that the practical effect of the measure would be to reduce the revenue from customs duties twenty-five or thirty million dollars a year, the general public does not share the information.

In truth, nobody can say what the effect would be. It is all guesswork and speculation. Probably the revenue from the duties on certain articles would be diminished while on other articles the importations would be increased to such an extent that the total revenue, even at the lower rates of duty, would be larger than it is at present. The effect of the measure as a whole upon the income of the Government is something which human prescience cannot foretell. Nobody can say with any degree of assurance that the new tariff would cut down the revenue by a single dollar. Nobody can say that the final results of Mr. Morrison's horizontal reduction would not be actually an increase of revenue and a swellen surplus.

It happens, however, that the problem has no practical interest at this time. The experiment which alone can afford an answer to Mr. MILLIKEN's question will not be tried.

But what does Mr. Morrison mean when he adds that while, in his opinion, the reduction of revenue would be \$25,000,000 or \$30,-000,000 annually, the reduction of taxes would amount to \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000? To what taxes does he refer?

If ARTHUR cannot be nominated, whom does he favor? If Logan cannot be nominated. who is his candidate? And if BLAINE cannot e nominated, who will have his following? These are three interesting questions just now, and it isn't probable that, as yet, more than one man knows the answer to each.

The Congressional Record will be filled and the galleries of the House of Representatives emptied, for nobody knows how many weeks to come, by the discussion of the Mourison bill. The great measure for a horizontal reperity to the country and victory to the Democratic party in the next Presidential elecdoes not seem to arouse popular enthusiasm in any high degree, ADAM SMITH, RICARDO, HENRY C. CAREY, DAVID A. Wells, J. S. Moone, and the Tariff Commission will be set up and knocked down to the great joy and pride of participants in the fight and the great sorrow of the judicious. The House has chosen to begin a debate for

the sake of debate. It would be a good idea for the House to hire Mr. ARTHUR L. PERRY and Mr. VAN BUREN Danslow to do a certain amount of talking on the subject every week. They have studied it. like to talk about it, and have plenty of time to aik about it. Meanwhile the House could proceed to business and reach an early adjournment. There are a number of things that the House can do and ought to do that will have to be postponed for the sake of talk. Some think that the debate may last for forty days. But, however long it lasts, it will be useless. It will be useless to the coun-

party, for it will come to nothing. It is impossible for the bill to become a law. In fact, there are a great many people who are beginning to think that the Democratic party would be better without it.

try, for it will teach nothing that is not already

known. It will be useless to the Democratic

Among them are thousands of true Demo-Mr. HENRY WATTERSON denies that he ever

called the Morrison bill a "horizontal deception bitl." Still, if he had, we wouldn't have felt justified in telling him he was wrong.

The lot of a Kentucky Judge is not a happy one, as many modern instances show. The prowess of Mr. Tom Burond in shooting a Judge with whom he was dissatisfied is still freshly remembered. Yesterday a Judge of the Superior Court, whose rulings had failed to satisfy an irascible Mount Sterling attorney named Conneilson, was cowhided by the latter. This seems to be a very summary process. A Kentucky attorney by merely taking the trouble to make a vigorous motion with a cowhide at the Court ought to be able to obtain any ruling he asks for.

In Jackson, Breathitt county, which has long been famous in fight, the bench is confronted with another difficulty. An armed mob, purposing to hold a series of lynching bees. fuses to allow court to be held. Any Judge who should attempt to oppose the determination of these very determined men would probably be dosed with lead. A stock quotation to in Latin readers and the back part of dictionaries asserts that leges silent inter arms, "Law has to shut up when the shotguns begin to We commend it to the long-suffering Kentucky Judges.

To-day is "Planting Day" in New Jersey and everybody in that State is encouraged to set out trees. The school children get a holiday and brief season of resuite from the birch, a fact which will not make them any less likely to take an interest in the observance of the day. "Planting Day" and the "Arbor Days," which are appointed in various States ought to have at least the effect of teaching the next generation the importance of preserv ing the forests, provided this generation leaves any to preserve. At any rate, the custom of planting trees is a good one for any State to encourage in all ways, and one day in the year not too much to set apart for the purpose As the New Jersey Legislature adjourns today, the New Jersey people have additional reason to enjoy "Planting Day."

boxing, and a good many people disapprove of that profession : but that is no reason why Mr. Sullivan's reputation as a boxer should be neronched on for the benefit of other people These remarks are especially addressed to our esteemed contemporary, the Indianapolis timel, which recently announced that Mr. Man-VINE THOMPSON had been matched to fight Mr. Sullivan for five thousand dollars a side, and that prior to the coming battle he would give a sparring exhibition in Cleveland. Thus by parading Mr. Thompson as good enough to nduce some one to bet five thousand dollars

Mr. JOHN L. SULLIVAN makes his living by

no such match has been made, the manager of his show hope to draw very large crowds and

gain much money.

Mr. SULLIVAN has fought hard for his reputation. It is a very valuable possession to him.
And he is entitled to the whole of it, and no man has a right to borrow part of it to help on his own fortunes.

South Carolina is in a very unfortunate plight, and her people are much worse off than the inundated inhabitants of the Western valeys. A large number of her industrious and hard-working farmers are actually starving, a fact which seems almost incredible in a year when wheat is cheaper than at any time within wenty-five venrs.

The selection by Mayor Martin of Gen. A. A. HAND to be Police Commissioner is one which deserves and will receive a large degree of public favor. It has been considered advisable to have at all times upon the Police Board one Commissioner whose initiary education and experience qualify him for the work of directing and securing police discipline. This custom has been considerally followed since the Board was first organized.—Boston Heraid.

This is a pretty good idea, not unworthy of being acted upon in New York. We have the example of Brooklyn as well as Boston to fol-low. Mayor Low's Police Commissioners have both been military men, and even if Brooklyn can't drain Long Island dry at the strong sweet will of her handsome young Mayor, she can give the country some good lessons in muni-

The following remark by Col. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL of Peoria, Ill., is reported by the Indianapolis Journal:

"If I had the privilege of picking out the President would name Jony M. Hantan of the United States Su preme bench. He came from Kentucky. He is about fifty years of age, and is a man of bravery and splendid

Col. INGERSOLL will not have a voice in nominating the Republican candidate for President this year. In 1876, when he did have that privliege, he picked out JAMES G. BLAINE as the grandest combination of heart, conscience and brain" to be found among the American

What is the matter now? Has the Colonel observed any falling off in the heart, conscience or brain of Mr. BLAINE during the past eight years? Is Hantan now the grandest combination? Or has Bon himself lost the key to the combination?

If the Washington Monument Commissioners are not too sanguine, there is hope that the monument, which has lingered in a painful condition of incompleteness these many years. draws near its apex and completion The Commissioners think it may be finished by next fall or the summer of 1885. Its completion will be made the theme of much eloquence, and perhaps will drive out of circulation the most famous of American proverbs: First in war, first in pence, last to get a

WHO WILL BE ARTHUR'S CANDIDATE?

ITHACA, April 17.—The probable loss by Arthur of a majority of the delegates to Chicago from this State is already leading to conctures as to whom his New York contingen will u timately support. It is assumed by the Half Breeds in the western counties that his failure to carry a majority of the Congress districts, especially if supplemented by his defeat in the State Convention, would rule him out of the list of candidates. In whose camp, then, will Arthur's home guard pitch their tents at the National Convention?

Various are the surmises. Arthur might like to hand his New York friends over to Edmunds in a body. But it is extremely doubtful if he could control half of them. Some have declared that if there is to be a sale they prefer to make their own bargains. Blaine has admirers among them. Warner Miller is said to have a When the Arthur column crumbles Miller wants the whole New York delegation to act together and allow him to deliver the act together and allow him to deliver the seventy-two, and thus win the title of State Boss. If Cornell is there as a delegate at large he may cooperate with Miller, provided it is one condition of the contract that the ex-Governor shall be the candidate for Vice-President. Such is a specimen of the political talk in the up-country districts. But perhaps the most astonishing spectacle at the Convention will be to see Thomas C. Platt. Warner Miller. Alonzo B. Cornell, and William H. Robertson all working shoulder to shoulder to defeat Arthur and nominate Blaine.

Activity of the Republican Congressional

Washington, April 16.-The Republican Conward Mcl'herson, began operations some time ago. The former quarters of the Metropolitan Club, near the scale denoting a liberal supply of ready means. The committee is a Blaine concern. Blaine's success in Pennsylvania is due not a little to McPherson's work The committee's supply of reading matter is rather low, but the debate just begun in the House on the tariff question is expected to give it enough. The Republicans want a prolonged debate, so as to give them pienty of want a principled debait. At least a score of members on their side have speeches prepared. What are not inracts for printing the spe ches by the hundred thousand. A way has been devised to strike department en ployees as effectively as Hubbell's stand-and-deliver methods did it. The bosses laugh at the civil service law, as lovers do at locks and bars. They even declare that Mr. Laton and his associates will not be permitted

Seventy-three Coats Due to New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-The Government owes the State of New Jersey seventy-three cents, and interest thereon since 1861, that State having paid an excess of the amount assessed upon it for direct taxes to carry on the war in 1861. The interest amounts to nine ly-seven cents and six mills, making a total of \$1.70.0 which stands to the credit of the State on the books of the Trensury. The only way to get it out is by an act of Congress, but it would cost \$15 or \$20 to print the usua number of copies of the bill if one was introduced for the purpose. At this session the Senata talked two hours upon and finally passed a bill to pay \$15 from the Trensmry to a Chicago firm which overpaid that amount of taxes, and a bill has been pending in Congress for several years to reimburse a private of the Twenty-third Infantry, a colored man, for clothing destroyed.

President Grant once vetoed a bill that authorized a rebate of \$0-not because of the amount, but the princi-ple involved, and Senator McCreery of Kentucky made the greatest speech of his life when he tried to get the Senate to pass the bill over the President's veto. The Secretary of the Treasury wrote a letter to Congress saying that millions of dollars were involved in the bill. and the debate upon its passage lasted several days.

The Vacant Poreign Missions.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The State Department officials are sure there is no truth in the story that was published from Indianapolis that Minister Wallace intends to resign his post at Constantinople, where his presence has been such a gratification to the Sublime Ports. The General was never known to resign any-thing, and is not the man to change his habits at his time of life. Ha is conting home on leave of absence, and has a story of Turkish life that he wants to have

There are no written applications for either the Berlin or St. Petersburg missions, but several Scustors have been up at the State Department to ascertain the

Blaine and Warner Miller. WASHINGTON, April 16.-If Mr. Blaine is not a

candidate for President, and is not secking the nomina tion, his sudden intimacy with Senator Warner Miller is worth an explanation. Miller never used to go to Blaine house, but is now seen there frequently, and severa times of late these two distinguished leaders have beer seen waiking arm in arm, and engaged in the most earn . Binine is apparently urging Miller to To Make a Ship Turn in a Hurry.

A device to turn a man-of-war in the smallest diametred circle and the greatest speed is to be tested by navy officials. The United States despatch tug Nina eparted for Newport vesterday preliminary to the ex-ermont. Her speed will be tested on the new mile ourse and her turning power noted. She will return to unship her equipoise ruider and receive the experimen-tal apparatus. This consists of the Kunstadier combi-nation of rudder and screw. It is attached to the main shaft of the screw, thus forming a double screw with the rudder between. By a universal joint the se he ruider is put hard a port, the serew turns with and whirls the craft around. It is believed that this combination will be found an

pitcable to vessels of any tonnare, and will form an im-portant acquisition in maval warfare.

A STRONG EDMUNDS CONVENTION.

to Chicago from the First Bistriot. Forty-four Republicans of the First Conessional District, comprising Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond counties, met vesterday in Jamalca to elect two delegates and two alternates to the National Republican Convention. Before the Convention met caucusing went on vigorously in the hotel agross the street. Police Commissioner Stephen B. French, in a new spring suit, adorned with a beaten gold soars ring set with rubles and diamonds, was present

to help the delegates out of their difficulties. In the field were George William Curtis, John M. Crane of Jamaica, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank: Assemblyman Simeon S. Hawkins of Riverdale, king of the mosebunker fisheries, and John Birdsall of Queens, a Half Breed six-footer. Mr. Birdsall was the only candidate attending the Convention.

Queens county sent twenty delegates, Richmond county eight, and Suffolk county sixteen. The delegations balloted again and again in The delegations balloted again and again in the hotel to learn the choice of each for dele-gates to the National Convention.

Everett A. Carpenter of Sag Harbor called the Convention to order and was chosen as permanent Chairman. George William Curtis was nominated by C. S. Davison of Castleton. John Birdsail, Assemblyman S. S. Hawkins, and John M. Crane were then placed in nomi-nation.

and John M. Crane were then placed in nomination.

An informal ballot was taken and Curtis received 26 votes: Hawkins, 27: Birdsall, 10; and Crane, 16. In this ballot many of the Suffolk county delegates voted for Birdsall, and many of the Queens county delegates for Curtis, Friends of the present Administration said that this was n text of Blaine's strength, as Birdsall stood for Blaine.

Then a formal ballot was taken, in which Curtis received 27 votes, Crane 18, Birdsall 18, and Hawkins 16. Mr. Curtis was declared elected.

olected.
On the next ballot Crane received 22, Birdsall 19, and Hawkins 3. Then Hawkins a name was dropped, and Crane received 24 votes and the election. County Judge Thomas J. Youngs of Huatington was chosen alternate for Mr. Curtis, and John M. King alternate for Mr. Crane. Ex-Asemblyman William J. Youngs read the following:

following:

Richton, That it is the sense of this Cenvention that, netwithstanding the parity and conservation of the bresent Administration at the present time, the renomination of President Arthur is detrimental to the best interests of the Republican party, and that the delegates from this Convention be requested to oppose such recombation.

nomination.

Haif a dozen delegates were instantly on their feet to move to table the resolution.

Mr. Coneswell of Queens moved to amend that the Convention had full confidence in the delegates, and declined to give instructions. Then he withdrew the amendment. Mr. Youngs also withdrew his resolution at the request of many delegates.

withdrew his resolution at the request of many delegates.
Wilmot M. Smith moved that each delegate express his choice for Presidential candidate. The motion was carried, and as the roll was called each delegate named his choice.
Mr. Titus voted for Blaine. Ex-Senator John A. King said he was very fond of Arthur, but would vote for Edmunds. A good many laughed and a few applauded when C. W. Alexander of Middletown, S. L. said he would like to see Gen. Grant President. B. H. Warford of Westfield, S. L. voted for that old war horse Uiysses S. Grant." Chairman Carpenter said that he would like to see Arthur the next President, but, believing it was best to nominate a man on whom all factions could heartily unite, he preferred Edmunds.

The vote was: Edmunds, 20; Arthur, 3: Blaine, 8; Washburn, 1, and Grant 2.
Police Commissioner French said after the Convention that it was a glorious Arthur victory.

TWO WITNESSES IN A DAY.

Unusual Expedition in the Conduct of the Hoyt Will Case.

After William H. Smith of Brooklyn, fornerly a clerk in the firm of Jesse Hoyt & Co., and testified yesterday in the Surrogate's Court low the millionaire signed his \$15,000,000 will in a great many different places while sitting propped up in bed, resting the manuscript on a big atlas, he suddenly said that somebody from Westchester had come to him recently to ask questions about the will, and did not get the information wanted.

"Do you consider," said Mr. Conkling, springing to his feet instantly. "the fact that a man comes from Westchestor a badge of suspicion?

"Ex-Judge Shipman lives in Astoria. Is that

"Ex-Judge Shipman lives in Astoria. Is that fact a reason why you should regard him with suspicion?"

No, sir,"
A man's residence in Westchester would not deter you from telling him the truth as readily as you would to one from some other locality?"
I would tell it to him somer if anything."
Then the retired statesman sat down with great deliberation, and, lifting his feet in the air, crossed them carofully, and finally depositing them upon the seat of an unoccupied chair, meditatively studied the pepper-and-salt gaiter tops that covered his highly polished shoes. When he became settled in this entirely ancient and comfortable attitude, Abram Van Santvoord, son of the lawyer who had been formented nine days by Mr. Conkling, was piaced on the rack. Mr. Elihu Hoot elicited from the witness that he saw Mr. Jesse Hoyt sum his will and considered him of sound mind.

man been tormented nine days by Mr. Conkling, was pinced on the rack. Mr. Eithu lioot elicited from the witness that he saw Mr. Jesse Hoyt sign his will and considered him of sound mind.

The rotund and smooth-faced ex-Judge Shipman folded his hands behind him and complacently cross-examined. He couldn't hear the witness, and observed, "Low tone seems to be hereditary in your family."

"Low voice I presume you mean," responded the witnesses siarrly.

Mr. Shipman soon got hold of a paper dated June 26, 1882, the date of the will. The paper made subsequent bequests, and the witnesses said it was dated several days after the will.

"Didn't you know," exclaimed Mr. Shipman, "that when you put down that date you were writing an untruth?"

"I don't remember that I thought anything of the circumstance at all."

"Now, don't you know that Mr. Jesse Hoyt was in extremis in the apprehension of his friends? And don't you know that that paper, conveying away \$50,000, was dated back for the very turpose of avoiding any question?"

"I don't know that, no, sir."

The ex-Judge gazed at the witness and then at the paper in mits amzement, and finally exclaimed: "The records of jurisprudence produce nothing like this."

Theme as at down, noured out some beef tea from a medicine bottle, drank it, locked up the paper in his satehel, and further examination was adjourned until Tuesday.

Aaron Kahn moved, by means of some legal cap, written with a goose quili, and neatily bound up in blue paper, that the proponents pay the cost of printing the relived statesman's nine-day verbal torture of lawyer Van Santvoord, Sr., and take it out of the \$15,000,000 over and let the lawyers know on Tuesday.

Anthony Cometeck on the District Atterney's

Anthony Cometock on the District Attorney's Office.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The writer of an editorial in Tue sun of the 14th inst. evi dently misunderstood my testimony and statements be fore the legislative committee, and on the supposition of this misunderstanding your editorial does me an in-

The facts are these: I was asked by counsel for the Police Department on cross-examination in reference to difficulties attending the prosecution of gamblers. I stated that of all the lettery, policy men, and gamblers arrested by this society prior to August, 1889, that, not-withstanding the repeated efforts upon our part to have these gamblers tried, but two of all those arrested these gamblers tried, but two of all those arrested prior to August, 1800, when ex-Judge Russell left the District Autoriev's office, were tried or convoiced.

I then added that I considered the District Autories's according at that time, in reference to these marters, as corrupt as the Police Department was, and it was this last that the properties of the properties of the second with the properties of the properties of the second with the test of the properties of the second with the second with the second with the state courts through the instrumentality of this society, but two of the cultre number were ever convicted. These indictions have, however, since August 1880, the most of them, been tried and convertions secured and as soon as Mr. Rollins came into office he secured, in this, in three months time, more convictions for these offences than had been secured in that office, in my opinion, in tell years previous.

In the properties of the tried and the two most reflect.

In the properties of the control of the properties of the properties of the properties.

I simply stated facts, and all that I withdrew was the Violated Print on the Chose facts. And all that I withdrew was the I simply stated facts, and all that I withdrew was the words characterizing the office, but not the facts, which are a part of the history of that office.

New York, April 16.

ARTHORY COMSTOCK.

A Hardware Clerk's Complaint.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I am a clers in a hardware and tool store which keeps open till 9 o'clock every evening. Now that the mechanics have passed resolutions for eight hours' labor, I think they could help us along, too, by not purchasing any tools cousinesp as along, too, by not purchasing any tools of other goods after 7 o'clock in the evening, except or saturday evenings, thereby compelling our basses for their own interest to closes at 7 o'clock. I can so fix that I do not see my family during the week exceptional and there are a great many others besides my self who are similary situated.

As Olo Krains.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Can you inform me how to get a copy of John C. Calhoun's "Letter to a Young Lawyer," published in several papers about 1845? The especial object of this inquiry is for aid in a new "Life of John C. Calhoun," now being written here. Thomas J. Davis.

Beccul Scasso, S. C., April 10. Whiskey and Sulphur.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am 29

years old, and I like a little whiskey now and then. De you think two drinks a day would be injurious to my health: Is sulphura good thing to purify the blood? BROUGLEY, April 12.

Who line a Copy of Calboun's Letter !

A RENTUCKY JUDGE COWHIDED.

iscision rendered by Judge Richards reflected

severely upon Cornelison as a lawyer and a man. Cornelison prepared a petition for a rehearing and last evening called Judge Reid line his office to read it. No one also was in

The Weapon Wielded by a Lawyer who Accuses the Judge of Perfidy. MOUNT STERLING, Ky., April 17 .- Judge Richard Reid of the Superior Court, and prominent candidate for the Court of Appeals. was cowhided last evening by John J. Corneil son, a leading attorney. The difficulty arose over a law suit between Cornelison and Col. H. C. Howard, now deceased, which had been taken up from this county to the Superior Court and decided in favor of Howard.

man. Cornelison prepared a petition for a rehearing and last evening called Judge Reid into his office to read it. No one else was in the office at the time. Judge Reid's statement as to what occurred is as follows:

"I sat down and began to read the petition, when Cornelison remarked: That is an infamous thing, and I believe you are responsible for it." I attempted to explain to him that I knew nothing of the decision, had nothing to do with it, and was not in Frankfort when it was rendered. He would not listen, but began to strike me over the head with a cane. I warded off the blows as best I could, and attempted to use my walking cane. He struck the cane from my hand, and drew aside and began to beat me over the head and face with it. I then ran from the office, He followed, striking me as I ran, until I reached John E. Bean's store, where friends interfered and he desisted. The attack was wholly unprovoked. Cornelison and myself have always been friendly, and when I went into his office I had no thought of a difficulty, and was not prepared to defend myself.

Judge Reid, when asked as to what course he would pursue in the matter, said he had not determined. He is considerably bruised about the head, shoulders, and arms.

Cornelison is a powerful man physically, and will fight when called upon, but does not seek a difficulty. He merce this statement:

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Cornelison is a powerful man physically, and will fight when called upon, but does not seek a difficulty, He merce this eventy of the court, and which was appealed to the Superior Court, of which Reid is a

ACTOR GRAHAM LOSES HIS BET. Wedding on the Stage in St. Paul Postpened for Want of a License.

St. Paul, April 17 .-- A marriage was to have been solemnized on the stage of the Grand Opera House last night, but was postponed at the last moment for want of a license. Some eight weeks ago R. E. Graham, formerly with the Minnie Palmer company; Miss Helena A, Lowell and Miss Sophie Hummel of the "Wanted, a Partner," company, and Joseph Arthur of the "Bunch of Keys" company were supping together in New York. Mr. Arthur twitted Mr. Graham on his bachelorhood, and the latter, on the spur of the moment, laid a wager of a basket of wine and a supper for the crowd that the next time he met Mr. Arthur after leaving New York he would marry Miss Lowell. The two men met at the Merchants' Hotel yesteriay. Mr. Arthur reminded Mr. Graham of his wager, and the latter at once arose, sought Miss Lowell accepted the rather sudden offer, and it was arranged that the wedding should take place on the stage of the St. Paul Grand Opera House after last evening's performance. The Rev. Dr. Dana was sent for, but at the last moment it was discovered that the person having it in charge had neglected to procure a marriage license, and the ceremony was postponed.

Mr. Graham said last night that he first met Miss Lowell in Chicago last November, and was attracted to her from the first. He believes the feeling to be mutual. At first he was inclined to consider the proposal a joke, but he became serious after her acceptance, and is now thoroughly in carness. They have been intimate friends, but there never have been any tender passages between them. He never spoke of marriage to her before his proposal yesterday. The wedding will be aciemnized either at Mineapolis or Chicago, Mr. Graham is very much disappointed at the negligence to procure a marriage license. He says he will pay the wager, although he lost through no fault of his. Wanted, a Partner," company, and Joseph Arthur of the "Bunch of Keys" company were

GLORIOUS BUT VAGUE.

The Non-Committed Feeting Manifesto e Patrick Jayce, Esq. A cable despatch from London on Wednesday announced that Patrick Joyce, Secretary of

the Fenian Brotherhood, had issued a manifesto to Irishmen, in which he said: The Brotherhood has good cause for rejoicing at the discomfiture of John Buil. England has never before felt the vengeance of the expatriated Irish with such crushing force. The honor of inaugurating scientific warfare is due to the Brotherhood. We have convincing proof of the efficacy of science when handled by intelliproof of the emeacy of science when hannied by intelligent, brave, and determined men. We summon all to help us. We advise our frothers to persevere in the glorious war, and we will live to witness a free and regenerated Ireland. We are resolved to push the work with redoubled energy, and we recommend Prof. Neckeroff to all Irishmen as an exponent of the resources of earliestics.

"Did you send such a manifesto?" Mr. Joyce "Did you send such a manifesto?" Mr. Joyce was asked, yesterday, "Yes," he replied, "it was addressed to all Irishmen everywhere. I sent copies by post to Gladstone, Harcourt, and Trevelyan, whom I consider the most important factors in the English Government and in the management of Irish affairs. I suppose they gave it out to the newspapers. That is all I will say about it." "A Paris despatch states that the Fenian agents in Paris bave just received \$3,000 from America?" America?"
"I will not say one word, good, bad, or indif-

ferent, on that subject."
The Birmingham police are said to have made sensational discoveries with regard to a dynamite plot, in which Daly and Egan are implicated?" "I have nothing to say about it." The Queen Journeying Toward the Pacific. The Queen of Tahiti started for home yesterday morning. Mr. Gaston Paris of the Freuch Con-sulate accompanied her from her hotel to the Grand Central, Denot. She will stop a day or two at Chicago, and then go to San Francisco, whence she will sail on the tity of Papeets for Tahiti. She expects to revisit the United States next year.

The War Between Brooklyn Gas Companies Mr. H. M. Benedict has resigned the Presidency of the Fulton Municipal Gas Company of Brooklyn, and Mr. Harry S. Rogers, a Standard Oil man, has been elected in the place. It was runored yesterday that the war the been the nitten Municipal and Nassau Companies would be renewed.

The Huguenots of New York.

Mrs. Paran Stevens was elected a member o

Learning Wisdom. From the Detroit Free Press.

A Peasant who had Seven Daughters wearing out sole leather for him went to the Cave of a Wise Old Duffer, and besought his Advice as to now to bring them "Marry them off as soon as Possible, and you can then Break up Housekeeping and go Boarding among them." After a few Mouthe the Father Returned to the Cave, and his phiz had such a Lonesome Expression that the Wiss Man crisel out: "Ah, you must follow my Advice to learn Wisdom."
"The Trouble is that I did follow it, but Instead of having seven places to board around at I have seven Sons-in-law to board on me."

MORAL: However, the Peasant had the Wislom.

A Shrewd Move. From the Philadelphia Call

Minks-Yes, my boy, I am going to Sait Lake this to live. Yinks-But you don't expect to become a Mormon, do Finks—But you don't expect to become a Mormon, do you?

Minks—Ceriainly not; but don't tell Mrs. Minks—I snot So. You see. I have a special object in setting where a man can have as many wives as he wants, though, of course, I will never have but one.

Finks—A special object?

Minks—Yes, I never can get Mrs. Minks to keep my buttons sewed on, but I think there will be no trouble about that after we settle in sait Lake City.

Finks—When the buttons are off I will just gently hint to Mrs. Minks that she needs more help, and they will go on in a jidy.

Good and Bud News for Turfmen From the Turf, Field and Farm.

From the Turf, Field and Farra.

Mr. Robert Bonner has been persuaded to allow startie and Authorities to make a limited season in the stood the startie and Authorities to make a limited season in the stood of three horses is too valuable to me was that the broad life. The official card will appear have ween from the patient makes in a wondarm, Januarica the dam of Foxball, by Lexington dam Fanny Ludiew, by min. Relipse, fealed a hay filly by King Alfonso, which died the anondar. Januarica has been very unineky for the just few years. In 1882 she lost a bay filly by King Alfonso, and last year she was barren.

A Moment of Refection. From the Burlington Hawkeye,

How often do men build better than they know in Finladelphia, the other day, a wrathful cut-zen hurled an ten bendjact from the mactors window at a maddaning organ grinder and mactors window at a maddaning organ grinder and problem a sirret Commissioner into the guiter. Thus, one-times, a noble sim will resid out the humblest actions of our lives in the function of our lives and function of direct and merit that places as at once on easy and familiar footing with the august.

SUNBEAMS.

-A remarkable series of letters from Gari-

baldi and one or two other leaders in the cause of Italian unity are appearing in Hamburg. —The couning of age of the Czarevitch on

the 6th of May will be celebrated in St. Petersburg, and not, as some accounts have it, in Moscow.

There has been much talk about the dis-

appearance from the Museum of the Acropolia, Athena of a statuette representing a woman. The statuette was -During the last drawing room, according

to the London World, a lady not unknown to society appeared in brown gants de Suide, and was debarred from making her courtesy till she had procured a white pair from the adjacent shop. -There seems to be a solid foundation for

the habit among sailors of calling Sritish merchantinen "lime juicers." The Medical Press says that 40,000 gallons of lime juice from Monteerrat have just been ceived at Liverpool, making 80,000 gallons thus far in 1864. The cases of scurvy in hospital are constantly iminishing under its use.
---The Archduke John of Austria has just followed up his amusing detection of Bastian's Spirit unlist scances in Vienna by a pamphlet called "An In restigation into Spiritualism." It is chiefly devoted to st of practices that have been detected at one time of

men to cease to be deluded. . -Boys intending this summer to emulate Boys intending this summer to originate the bold hunters of the prairies, who live on roots when pame is scarce, should take warning from the boys of the training ship Gumberland, stationed on the Clyds. Ten of them were recently reduced to unconsciousness and made dangerously ill by eating a bark which turned out to be a species of hemiock.

—Prince Leopold was the only member of

his family who ever was in a police court. He went into the How street witness box to give evidence as to the outrage on the Queen committed by the crasy lad McLenn, of which he had been an eye witness, scated as -The Harvard Club of this city are about

to consider the propriety of appointing a committee to correspond with Harvard associations in other cities and with the college authorities "with a view to the adoption of the English language as the official language of the university, and its use in commencement programmes and proceedings and in the quinquennial Reviewing a book on the weather of 1883, the British Medical Journal Says; "We often hear a great deal about the dampness of our climate as a

but as a matter of fact the death rate and the amount of rain fall do not supear to stand in any definite relation-ship, whoreas a spell of cold weather produces an imme-diate and notable effect." -The wound in the face incurred by Col. Baker while in action recently is far more serious than was supposed. The Colonel's cheek bone was broken and splintered, and an iron builet weighing 4 ounces so drinly fixed in the bone that it had to be sawn out. This

ause of disease, of the respiratory organs especially

long and most painful operation was performed without the aid of chlorotorm, and Colonel Baker is reported to have borns the pain without flinching, although he fainted once during the operation. -M. Emile Gruinet has offered to give to the city of Paris, through the Municipal Council, his unique collection of curiosities relating to Oriental re-ligious. This collection, the result of many journey which M. Gruinet has made to the East, comprises eleven or twelve thousand gods, goddesses, fetiahes, and other objects of superstitions veneration, as well as a quantity of Japanese porcelain, and a library of 4,000

Japanese and 3,000 Chinese books. -The Breslauer Aerztliche Zeitschrift gives statistics for the German universities for the summe of 1883: Berlin, 4,042; Bonn, 1,183; Breslau, 1,550; Gottingen, 1,104; Greifswald, 741; Halle, 1,414; Kiel, 441; Konigsberg, 929; Marburg, 848; Munster, 328; Erlangen, 041: Freburg 823; Giessen, 404; Heidelberg, 1,019; Jens, 631; Munich, 2,225; Strassburg, 834; Wurz, burg, 1,985; Lenpsig, 3,097; Rosstock, 231; Tubingen, 1,373. Of these 25,384 students, 6,172 studied medicine, 9.117 philosophy, 5,023 iaw, 2,558 evangelical theology, 8:1 extholic theology. —Drs. Richardson and Kerr remarked, in

connection with Weston's feat of walking, that a man may take so small an amount of alcohol in a light beer that it will be of no effect one way or the other; but when he resorts to it as a promoter of strength or sus-tained physical effort, and takes a quantity such as he believes necessary for that purpose, it is then that he will discover his error. The Lancet says: "Whatever inferences we draw or refuse to draw from Mr. Weston's walk, it remains one of the most surprising feats that

-Milne-Edwards, the naturalist, is giving in Paris an interesting exhibition of submarine plants and animals found during his exploration of the Mediter ranenn. He took soundings to the depth of 19.083 feet and brought up some of the most remarkable organisms ever seen. They are said to have puzzled the most accomplished naturalists, some of them being of such a unture as to make it difficult to classify them either as belonging to a botanical or zoological species. The dredgings were on a large scale, samples of rock weigh

ing over 200 pounds being sometimes brought up -Three Scotchmen-Dr. Watson, Mr. John Maclaren, and Mr. Robert Mackenzie-were walking over the Reichs Bridge, which spans the Danube, it Vienna, at a height of seventy feet, on March 28, when courage would fail him had be to jump from the bridge into the river. All at once Dr. Watson mounted the paaper, and, before his friends could hinder him, jumped into the river, which run seventy, feet below. Despite the coldness of the water and the current, Dr. Watson swam to the shore, where he was taken into custody by

- Charles Robert Newman, a younger protier of the great Cardinal, but older than Prof Francis William Newman, has recently died at Tenly, in England. He was a man of remarkable crudition like his brother, but of very eccentric character. He was a recluse, and never went out until pight, when his striking figure, dressed in a pea jacket, with a shawl of a rug thrown across his shoulders, and with a son' vester over his head, might have been seen marching along the country lanes, rigidly erect, with staccate step, looking neither to the right nor left. He had even a more distinguished head and face than the Cardinal There was in him a touch of Mephistopheles and also of Jupiter Olympus. The room in which he lived and died in the top of a country inn was as masgrely furnished as toothe's study in Weimar.

-The following letter appeared in Punch: "Dram Ms. Puscu: There is not the least particle of truth in the rumor that Niss Mary Anderson is about to be married to Mr. Gladstone, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel, the Governor of the Bank of England, Lord Wolselay, Lord Tennyson, the Master of Balliol, Lord Randolph Churchill, Col. Fred Burnaby, Nr. J. L. Toole, the Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Bute, the President of the College of Surgeons, Mr. Labouchere, Capt. Burton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor, Baron Rothschild, Lord Henry Lennox, Mr. Spurgeon, Mr. Montago Williams, Mr. Marriott, Sir Frederick Leighton, or the Maharajah Duleep Singh. I which have, in some unaccountable fashion, gained cur rency. I happen to know that many of the above men-tioned are married men-and so their pretensions are out of the question; and, moreover, I also happen to know that the accomplished American actress has long been engaged to yours most faithfully, Tan Only One

-The St. James's Gazette calls attention to the recent untimely death of Mr. W. Page Phillips, a wellknown caraman and champion runner, who died a few days ago of heart disease, which it says may at first sight cause alarm to some parents whose some are just now engaged in university athletics. "Mr. Phillips was a well-known performer at Henley. Last July he was rowing No. 7 in the Kingston eight, and a few days after e was sunning for the champion short distance races. It is now plain that he must at the very time when he was taking so prominent a part in athletics have been suffering from heart disease; otherwise his sudden end could hardly be accounted for. If all intending carsmen and runners will submit to a chest examination and will abide by their doctors' advice if not passed by them as sound, there will be little fear of these melancho and premature deaths of athletes. That university boat racing is not dangerous to sound constitutions the sta-tistics of lives of 'obl Blues' amply proves. Of the fathers' of the match, who rowed in the first race in 1829, just one-half are still alive, a percentage higher than rates of life assurance would lead one to expect."

-Dr. Legrand du Saulle, a distinguished Frenchauthority on the subject of insanity, recently de-livered an interesting lecture in the Subjectives on the influence of the siege of Paris in the production of mental disease. For a few days after the declaration of war there was a notable diminution in the number of these cases; but as soon as it became known that the Prossians were marching on Parisothe anxiety and alarm felt by the anterban population culminated in many instances in madness of a curious and rarely ob-served type—extreme melancholy, accompanied with stupor and a dezed condition of the faculties. Three hundred and fifty thousand suburban residents had to take refuge in Paris, where they found no other shelter than that afforded by the railway carriages at the termini, which soon became densely crowded and inanition swelled the statistics of insani the stege all the more that wine was to be had in abun dance, and the men of the National Guard spent the greater part of the thirty some allowed them daily on drink, on which, in fact, they and many others lived during the last few weeks of the siege. The "mania of inventions" became very common at the same time. Gen. Trochu was constantly pastered with lunating, who came to lay before him all manner of wild contrivances of their invention for the total and instantant